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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BY L. G. HOFFMAN.]

ALBANY, DECEMBER, 1843.

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MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, was held in the City of Nashville, on the first Monday of October last.

Present, the Grand Officers, and a large number of representatives from subordinate Lodges.

The M. W. Wilkins Tannehill, G. Master, opened the business of the Annual communication, with the following Address, which was ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Brethren :

It affords me much pleasure, after a lapse of another year, to meet you again within these peaceful walls consecrated to Friendship, Charity and Brotherly Love. These annual meetings, by bringing together brethren from all parts of the State, tend to bind the fraternity more closely together in the bonds of that Friendship which is, or ought to be, one of the distinguishing characteristics of our order; and among men united as we are by the most sacred obligations, every effort should be made to strengthen these bonds. Initiation into the order presupposes an union of mind and heart in promoting each other's welfare.

We have met together to interchange opinions, and, if I may be allowed the expression, to legislate upon subjects connected with the interest, prosperity, and well being of our order; and, as on former occasions, our proceedings have been conducted in harmony, and closed in peace, I trust, however we may happen to differ in opinion, that the present session will be distinguished by the same good feeling and the generous forbearance, so that each brother when he departs hence may be able to lay his hand upon his heart and say, "How good and how pleasant it is, for brethren to dwell together in unity."

A severe domestic misfortune, and other circumstances by which I have been surrounded, have prevented me from visiting the lodges in different parts of the State, as I contemplated at the close of the last session of the Grand Lodge; I am, therefore, unable to speak from personal observation, of the actual condition of the respective lodges. Although I cannot say, that during the last year, the number of lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, has greatly increased yet it is a subject of congratulation to every member of the order, that the progress of the existing lodges has been marked with prosperity; that their work has been generally improved; and that the march of masonry under our jurisdiction is onward.

Frequent visits of the Grand Master to the subordinate Lodges, I am fully convinced, would be attended with the happiest consequences, and it is to be regretted that such visits have not been made either by myself, or by my predecessors. Errors will frequently occur in the work and proceedings of the best regulated lodges, however careful they may be to avoid them, which can best be corrected by the Grand Master; while his personal intercourse and friendly communications with the brethren are calculated to inspire them with a new spirit, infuse fresh confidence in relation to the principles of the order, and animate them to a more diligent and faithful discharge of their respective duties. However men may be disposed to the practice of prescribed duties, it is sometimes necessary to remind them of these duties, and their obligations to each other.

Finding it to be out of our power to enjoy these personal communications with the subordinate lodges, and in order to disseminate masonic information, particularly in reference to the work of the different degrees, early in February last, I appointed brother William D. Dorris, Grand Lecturer, and under that appointment he visited nearly all the lodges in Middle-Tennessee, and one or two in East Tennessee.—His report is favorable to the good order of the lodges, their zeal in the cause, and their desire of improvement. It was intended that his visit should have been extended to the Western District, but circumstances prevented the accomplishment of that design. Here let me remark, that much of the beauty of the working part of Freemasonry consists in the uniformity and regularity with which the degrees are conferred, and the manner in which the moral application of the various emblems and symbols of the order are enforced. Although the occasional visits of an authorized lecturer may effect some good, yet the full benefit can never be obtained, until the G. Lodge shall appoint two or more well informed and skilful brethren as Grand Lecturers, and make adequate provision for them while in the discharge of their duties. The adoption of some means by which uniformity in the system of work may be established, and the principles of the order be correctly understood, should engage the attention of the Grand Lodge at as early a period as possible. This subject has been discussed from year to year, but as yet nothing effectual has been accomplished. To carry out this subject, I recommend, that the Constitution be so amended, as to provide for the appointment of a district Deputy Grand Master, for each division of the State, each of whom shall be well versed in the lectures and work of the different degrees, and who shall have a general superintendance of the craft in their respective divisions, and whose further duty it shall be to communicate instruction, and who shall also make report at stated seasons, to the Grand Master, of the condition of the lodges under their supervision. If this suggestion can be carried out, I feel assured that the craft would be greatly benefited.

Since the last Annual Communication, I have granted dispensations to several new lodges, a list of which, with their location and the names of the officers, will be laid before you by the Grand Secretary. I have also continued the dispensations to Pulaski Lodge and Savannah Lodge until the present session, and have authorized the revival of the Lodges at Athens and Elkton, which had for some time been dormant. Application has been made to me to revive the Lodge at Knoxville, but under existing circumstances I declined to do so, and now refer the application to your consideration. I have received a petition from sundry brethren residing at Memphis, praying a dispensation for a new Lodge in that city; but as the petition was received only a few days ago, I refer it to your action. The petition is signed by a competent number of brethren of high respectability, and as I am induced to believe that the interest of the craft would be promoted by granting its prayer, I recommend the petitioners to your favorable consideration.

While on this subject, I recommend the appointment of a committee to ascertain and report the actual num-

ber of working Lodges now under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. There are a number of Lodges which have not worked for many years, but which still retain their charters. All such should be required either to resume work, or return their charters forthwith to the Grand Secretary.

Among the Communications from Foreign Grand Lodges, will be found the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and a letter from the Grand Secretary, in relation to the conduct of the members of Whiteside Lodge, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. From the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, it appears that Whiteside Lodge, in violation of the rules of the order and of its charter from this Grand Lodge, did actually remove said Lodge within the limits of the State of Virginia, and did there "initiate and make masons, in violation of all true masonic custom, and to the great injury of the craft." Of this conduct on the part of Whiteside Lodge, the Grand Lodge of Virginia very justly complains, and calls upon this Grand Lodge to "take such action as the general interests of the Fraternity require." This act of Whiteside Lodge being as stated, requires the immediate and prompt action of this Grand Lodge; it is without example in the history of our institution, and is a direct infraction of the principles of the order, as well as the rights of a sister Grand Lodge. Whiteside Lodge, as I am informed, long since forfeited its charter, but it still remains in possession of the Lodge, or some of its officers.

At the last Annual Communication a resolution was adopted authorising a committee to purchase a site for a Masonic Orphan Asylum, in the neighborhood of Lebanon, in the country of Wilson. Although it was ascertained that its location is such as would have answered all the purposes in contemplation, and that the purchase could have been made upon advantageous terms, the committee declined making the purchase, and refer the subject again to the Grand Lodge.

The committee were induced to adopt this course, because of the opposition to the measure by a number of Lodges where a hearty co-operation was expected, & the entire failure to realize any thing from voluntary subscriptions. I cannot but express my regret at the failure of this plan of benevolence—a plan which, if it were entered into with the spirit which should characterize the members of an order, one of whose chief pillars is Charity, and whose oft repeated injunctions call upon us to protect the orphan, might be effectually carried out, and if carried out, would redound to the credit of the fraternity, elevate its character, and raise many a worthy son and daughter of our unfortunate brethren to honor and usefulness. But I forbear to urge the subject further; the project must again fail without unanimity of purpose, united to a liberal hand.

The Constitution adopted at the last Annual Communication for the government of this Grand Lodge and its subordinate Lodges, was, soon after the adjournment of the Grand Lodge, submitted to the consideration of the subordinate Lodges, with a request that they would set upon it as early as possible, and inform the Grand Master of the result. There are thirty-eight Lodges on the list, of which only sixteen, as far as I have been officially informed, have acted upon the Constitution at all; of this number eleven approve,

and five reject it. As the present Constitution requires two thirds of the whole number of working Lodges to approve of any amendments, and as the whole number of Lodges which approve the new Constitution, falls far short of two thirds, the new Constitution is rejected, and the old one remains in force. How far those lodges which neglected to act upon the Constitution, agreeably to the Grand Lodge, can reconcile such neglect to a proper sense of duty, is for themselves to determine.

Connected with this subject, I feel it my duty to call your attention to a printed pamphlet, published by order of Memphis Lodge, in reference to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and the new Constitution, which has been extensively circulated. While I readily admit the right of every subordinate Lodge to act independently upon all subjects which may legitimately come before it, I cannot approve the spirit in which the pamphlet alluded to appears to have been dictated. It contains reflections upon mistaken views of the Lodge, and I much question the propriety of any lodges attempting, by a series of arguments founded upon erroneous premises, to influence the action of other lodges upon matters which, it must be presumed, they are capable of judging for themselves.

This pamphlet, in my opinion, contains doctrines which, if sanctioned by this Grand Lodge, will go far to subvert some of the most important rules of the order, and introduce a spirit of insubordination, which must make sad inroads upon the peace and harmony of the institution, which we are required to support and sustain, free from corruptions and innovations.

The Constitution adopted by the Grand Lodge, may contain provisions which will not meet the approbation of all; like all others of human origin, this instrument is, no doubt, imperfect, but as far as I am capable of judging, it embraces no principle or regulation which conflicts with the ancient regulations, or the ancient landmarks of the order, with the exception of one, which will be hereafter noticed. It does not give to the Grand Lodge any powers which do not properly belong to it, or which are not necessary for the proper regulation of the craft, either in their associated capacity as lodges, or as individual members; nor does it take from the subordinate lodges any right or privilege that belongs to them. It is an instrument in which, according to my understanding of its provisions, the rights and privileges of all are guarded and protected with scrupulous care. Many of the provisions objected to, have been in existence since the days of the grand Convention at York, when the Constitutions were formed which are regarded in the light of fundamental rules of the order, which cannot with propriety be departed from. Objections are raised against others which were incorporated in the original Constitution of this Grand Lodge, or have been adopted from time to time as amendments, and which, in the new Constitution, are collected and arranged under appropriate heads. On this subject I also refer you to the proceedings of La Grand lodge, in which some novel doctrines have been put forth.

The 14th Section of the Vth Article above alluded to, was adopted many years ago by the Grand Lodge of this State, and is still in force, and it is not contained in the Constitutions of any other Grand Lodge. This section has been the subject of considerable discussion in the Freemason's Magazine, published at Boston, and has elicited some interesting views from masons distinguished as well for their masonic knowledge, as for their piety and general learning. A careful perusal of this discussion has satisfied me, that it is a feature in our Constitution which ought not to be retained, and I, therefore, recommend its repeal. Our institution possesses not to interfere with the religious opinions of its members, and hence, there should be no regulation which would, in any manner, trammel the consciences of men where religious opinions are concerned. They should be entirely free, provided they acknowledge the great fundamental truth of the existence of God.

Having been appointed the delegate from this Grand Lodge to the Masonic Convention, held in May last, in the city of Baltimore, I regret that, for reasons already alluded to, I was unable to attend. In order, however, that this Grand Lodge should not be without a representative, I appointed our Rev. Brother A. H. Kerr, of Clarksville, who accepted the appointment, but failed to attend. In consequence of unexpected delays on the road, he was unable to reach Baltimore until the even-

ing of the adjournment of the Convention, so that we have lost whatever advantages were to be derived from the proceedings of that Convention. The Convention was attended by delegates from sixteen Grand Lodges. A system of work was agreed upon to be recommended to the several Lodges in the United States, but what that system is, or in what respects it differs from our own mode, I am not advised; I am informed, however, by the worthy and intelligent delegate from the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, that it varies but little.

The proceedings of the Convention, which will be laid before you, will be found to be of an interesting character, as laying the foundation of a more extended system of operations, and greater uniformity in the work, and as enlarging the bounds of fraternal intercourse between the fraternity in the United States, as well as with Europe.

Among the transactions of the Convention, there are two or three to which I invite your attention;

*First.* "The rules for the organization and establishment of a Grand Convention of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the United States."

*Second.* A resolution in regard to Masons, not members of any lodge, who claim the privileges of the order, but who contribute nothing to its support.

*Third.* A proposition to "send a delegate from the Masonic fraternity in the United States to their brethren in Europe, with a view to lay the foundation of such intercourse hereafter as will promote a universal language and work, and extend the blessings of the order far beyond its present range." The importance to the fraternity of promoting this "universal language and work," is so obvious, that it must at once strike every mason. The universality of the order is one of its most beautiful and beneficent features, as it enables a brother to be recognised as such, whatever may be his language, or in whatever land his lot may be cast.

*Fourth.* The different public ceremonies of the order, in which some slight alterations have been made.

The Grand Secretary will lay before you the annual proceedings of the different Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, to which I invite the attention of the Committee to whom the same may be referred. Here permit me to remark, that it is too much the habit of Committees on Foreign Correspondence, not only in this, but in other Grand Lodges, to pass over such correspondence with a very slight and partial examination, and return them to the lodge with a brief report, that they contain nothing of particular interest. Besides treating our sister Grand Lodges with something of disrespect, by this hasty examination, important questions affecting the interest of the craft are passed over, and we derive but little information with regard to the progress of Masonry in other States. There is scarcely any publication emanating from a Grand Lodge that does not contain something worthy of notice; something that affects the fraternity at large, and thus they become interesting vehicles of information. In some of the Grand Lodges of Europe, particularly those of Germany, the committees incorporate in their report whatever they may find in the proceedings of other Grand Lodges of interest to the craft in general; in this way useful Masonic information is more extensively disseminated, and the fraternity become more enlightened. Every Grand Lodge, it is true, is separate and independent within the sphere of its operations, but still it constitutes a part of one great fraternity, and whatever is of interest to one, must in some degree be of interest to others; hence arises the importance of examining with more care the proceedings of other Grand Lodges.

Having omitted to notice it in its proper place, I invite your attention to a resolution of the Masonic Convention at Baltimore in relation to Grand Lodge certificates, as "a safeguard against the abuse of masonic privileges by the unworthy," and recommending that the lodges "demand certificates of the good standing of brethren who are strangers, and who are seeking the charity of the institution. From the number of mendicant masons who are traversing the country, something of this kind seems to be necessary to protect the institution from imposition, and the fund intended for the widow and the orphan from being lavished upon the undeserving."

Having thus presented some of those subjects which will require your attention, permit me to offer a few ge-

neral reflections, before I retire from this chair, which, through your partiality, I have occupied for the last two years.

The institution to which we belong, my brethren, is not one of yesterday. It has existed from time immemorial, through all the storms and tempests which have agitated the natural and moral world. Its records and its traditions carry us back to the most remote antiquity, and its forms and ceremonies have been handed down through a succession of ages unimpaired in its essential features, although it may have, and most probably has, experienced some of the changes and modifications incident to all things of human origin. Forms and ceremonies are subject to change, but the great principles upon which our order is founded are eternal and unchangeable. Adherence to the ancient landmarks and the established forms and ceremonies of the order, are essential to its preservation and its universality; when we depart from them, and encourage a spirit of innovation, the institution will, in a short time, cease to exist. Important as are the forms and ceremonies of the order, it is to the practice of the sound principles of morality that are inculcated in every step of the mason's progress, that it is indebted for its usefulness. The practice of these principles in public and in private life, in the lodge and out of it, is that which is to distinguish the brethren of this ancient and honorable order from every other. If we disregard in our intercourse with the world, the duties which masonry teaches, we cannot hope to advance its reputation, or to impress upon the uninitiated the value of the institution.

The success of our order and its usefulness, depend much upon those who administer its rites and ceremonies, and preside over its solemnities. It is their duty to instruct by example as well as precept. If they are themselves deficient in knowledge, how can they hope to impart information to others? If they do not comprehend the true principles of masonry, how can they hope to make a favorable impression upon the novice?

A perfect acquaintance with the lectures of each degree are essential to the Master of a lodge, and to the Wardens who may be called upon to fill the chair in his absence. Possessing such acquaintance, they will be able to discharge their duties with satisfaction to themselves as well as to others. But this is not all the ancient regulations, which form the basis of our more modern regulations, should be carefully studied; the knowledge which may be thus acquired, would prevent many difficulties which occur, and mar the peace and harmony of lodges. These ancient regulations are to be found in most of our books, and while they carry with them the authority of antiquity, they bear the impress of wisdom. They should be frequently read in our lodges, that none may plead ignorance of the excellent precepts they contain.

The great moral Temple of Freemasonry is supported by wisdom, strength and beauty. Its foundation was laid in wisdom, and its strength and beauty are derived from the moral lessons which it teaches. It was suited to the times in which it was founded, and its wisdom is displayed in the fact that it has been suited to the times through which it has subsequently passed. Within its sacred precincts no lesson is taught which is inconsistent with the precepts of the volume of inspiration; no doctrine is inculcated which is at variance with good government, or submission to the laws; no duty or service is required which may not be performed. When a proper disposition is united with a determination of purpose to carry out the principles of the order, its beauties will be displayed in adorning the characters of its professors.

It should be the especial duty of those who preside over lodges to encourage the most harmonious intercourse among brethren, and to suppress at once whatever may tend to disturb the peace of the lodge. Without union and harmony among the members of the lodges, the institution must fail of its objects, and the best purposes be defeated. It is as true in masonry, as it is in politics, that in "union there is strength," and that "a house divided against itself must fall."

Among the cardinal virtues of the order are Friendship and Brotherly Love, and there are none which should be more carefully cultivated; from those noble virtues spring others to elevate and adorn the human character. These virtues are inculcated in every degree; they are impressed upon the novice when he passes the threshold of the mystic temple, and they



meet him at every step until he takes shelter under the banner of the cross. Without Friendship and Brotherly Love, the pillars that support the edifice would be shaken to their foundations, and the whole building would exhibit nothing but a melancholy wreck. Let me exhort you then, my brethren, diligently to cultivate these virtues, that with one heart and with one mind, you may promote each other's welfare, and thus exhibit to the world the happy effects of this ancient and honorable institution.

Upon all proper occasions impress upon the members of your respective Lodges, the virtue of charity towards brethren who may be borne down by the weight of misfortune. Remember that although to-day, you may be rolling in affluence, to-morrow you may be reduced to want. Among masons, charity should be cherished as the first of virtues; there is none more frequently, or more strongly inculcated in the sacred volume, which we profess to regard as the guide of our faith and the rule of our conduct.

Encourage and enforce by every means in your power, a proper observance of the virtue of Temperance, and indignantly frown upon every departure from it. No single vice has done more to injure the cause of masonry than intemperance. It is an evil in itself and eventually leads to crime. Every lodge should, in effect, be a Temperance Society: first, because it is a virtue inculcated upon every candidate at his initiation; and, second, because its violation is calculated in an eminent degree to bring discredit upon the order.

Let me once more urge upon you to guard the portals of the Masonic Temple, so that no improper persons be permitted to partake of its benefits or enjoy its privileges. I repeat that a lodge does not derive respectability from the number, but the character of its members. Be careful, then, whom you admit. Close the door against the idle, the profligate, the intemperate. Admit none but such as you believe will conform to our rules.

As this is the last time, my brethren, I shall have the honor of addressing you from the place I now occupy, permit me to present you my thanks for your repeated marks of favor. If masonry has prospered during my administration, it is as much owing to your zealous co-operation, as to any effort on my part. May it continue to prosper until every part of the State shall feel its benign influence! May your lodges be conducted in such manner as to dispel every prejudice, and prove to the world that our institution is "as pre-eminent in usefulness as it is in age." And may the blessing of heaven rest upon your labors, and as this meeting is happily begun, may it close in harmony!

The petition of sundry brethren of Knoxville, praying to have the charter of Mt. Lebanon Lodge renewed; also a like petition, to renew the charter of Carthage Benevolent Lodge, was received, and referred to a committee.

The Grand Lodge, then proceeded to the election of its officers, with the following result.

- Bro. Joseph Norvell, of Nashville, G. M.
  - Geo. W. Adams, of La Grange, S. G. W.
  - Pleasant A. Mitchell, of Jasper, J. G. W.
  - William D. Dorris, of Nashville, G. Treas.
  - John S. Dashiell, of Nashville, G. Sec'y.
- The Grand Master then made the following appointments:—
- R. W. B. B. Brown, of Paris, D. G. M.
  - Rt. Rev. James H. Otey, of Columbia, G. Chaplain.
  - W. William L. Martin, of Lebanon, G. S. D.
  - William R. Hodge, of Columbia, G. J. D.
  - Geo. W. Jones, of Fayetteville, G. Marshall.
  - Wm. H. Marshall, of Charlotte, G. S. Bearer.
  - James L. McKoin, of Gallatin, G. Pur.
  - John N. Todd, of Nashville, } G. Stewards.
  - H. D. Parish, of Franklin, }
  - M. E. DeGrove, of Nashville, G. Tyler.

On motion—Resolved, That the Constitution of this Grand Lodge be so amended as to authorize the appointment by the M. W. G. Master, of one Deputy Grand Master for East Tennessee, one for West Tennessee, and one for Middle Tennessee, who shall lecture and exercise a supervision over the Lodges in their respective Districts, working under the authority of this Grand Lodge, and from time to time communicate to the Grand Master such matters as they deem of interest to the craft.

On motion of Bro. A. Goodrich, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to our late M. W. Grand Master, Wilkins Tannehill, for the very able manner in which he has presided over this Grand Lodge during the two past masonic years.

Resolved, That Whiteside Lodge, No. 13, by removing itself into the State of Virginia, beyond the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, acted in violation to the principles of the order.

Resolved, That the charter heretofore granted to Whiteside Lodge, No. 13, by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, be declared forfeited, and that the master of said lodge be ordered to return the same to the Grand Master of the State of Tennessee.

Resolved, The subordinate lodges working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be hereby ordered and instructed to hold no masonic intercourse or communication whatever with any person, initiated, passed or raised by Whiteside Lodge, No. 13, while working in the State of Virginia, until said persons are healed according to masonic usage.

Resolved, That this Report and Resolutions be transmitted to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

On motion of Bro. E. Howard, it was

Resolved, That a Suspension or Expulsion from an Encampment of Knight Templars, or Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, does not necessarily suspend or expel a Brother from a Blue Lodge.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Committee on Foreign Communications, beg leave to Report: That they have had before them, the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodges of Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Arkansas, the Territory of Florida, and the Republic of Texas: also the Report of the Proceedings of a Convention of Delegates from a majority of the Grand Lodges in the United States, held in the city of Baltimore, in May last, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Grand Masonic Convention held in Washington City, in March, 1843.

These Reports embody much of general interest to the Craft—much to afford gratification and delight in the history which they present of the progress and prosperity of our beloved and venerated Institution; while they suggest some serious admonitions to strict uniformity, prudence and circumspection in our "Work," and the invariable observance of a rigid discipline, based upon the primitive constitutions and usages of Masonry. In the general embarrassment and convulsions of the times, when inability is so commonly pleaded in justification of the forfeiture of every kind of pecuniary obligation, it is not surprising that this, in common with every other institution depending for its pecuniary support upon moral obligation, should suffer with peculiar severity whenever it has become liable to the caprice, infidelity, negligence, or forgetfulness of its members. The credit system has borne heavily upon some of our sister Grand Lodges, and the experience of the Fraternity clearly indicates that it should be abolished or curtailed to the utmost extent.

Your Committee are pleased to observe the general advancement of the Representative system, as exhibited in the proceedings before them, in the government of the Fraternity, and favorably recommend it to the further consideration of this Grand Lodge.

Your Committee delight in being able to testify, from substantial evidences before them, to the efficient manifestation on the part of the different Grand Lodges of the Union, laudable and increasing interest in behalf of Education. This delight is three-fold, because, as Patriots, as Philanthropists, and as Masons, we witness the discharge of a three-fold duty, in the proper intellectual and moral training of the children of indigent or deceased Brethren and others, who are soon to take their places as citizens of a Free Government, whose chief supports it cannot be too constantly borne in mind, are Wisdom & Integrity, & a sound moral and intellectual culture. The Grand Lodge of Virginia provides for the distribution of her Grand Charity Fund, after defraying the expenses accruing upon each Grand Annual Communication, to the education of beneficiaries in her several Masonic districts.

The Grand Lodge of Missouri, and others, have also taken a bold stand in this truly laudable and benevolent enterprise.

Your Committee regret that they are unable to present any accurate information of the proceedings of the respectable and energetic Grand Lodge of New York,

and some others of our sister States, as they have before them no report of their proceedings.

We would recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodges reciprocate the courtesy of the Grand Lodge from whom communications have been received, and that the Grand Secretary, as soon as convenient, transmit a copy of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at its present Communication, to each Grand Lodge in the United States, and to Foreign Grand Lodges, and that this Grand Lodge, solet from them a continuance of friendly intercourse and correspondence.

On motion  
Resolved, That the Secretaries of subordinate Lodges working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall report to every Annual Communication, the names of all Masons residing within the jurisdiction of their respective Lodges, who do not belong to any Lodge; also their grade in Masonry.

ON TAKING A BATH.

A man generally goes to a bath as if he were carrying an express, or running from a broomstick. He is out of breath and in a perspiration on his arrival.— He undresses himself in a great hurry, soaks his body in the hot water, kicks about five minutes, emerges with every pore open, puts on his garments, looks complacently in the mirror, and thinks he has taken a bath. No such thing; he has taken nothing but a cold. In an hour he begins to sneeze, and the next day commences coughing, and he revisits the bath.— Philosophy grieves over his folly, but will not relieve his nose and lungs. Why did the bath give him a cold? Because he was in a perspiration when he went into the water, which perspiration was increased by the heat, and checked as soon as he raised himself into the colder medium of air. The order of nature must be reversed to prevent a man taking cold under such circumstances. Now, reader, we will tell you how to take a bath. In the first place, pay your note if it is due; or if you cannot do that, have it protested, and think no more about it. If you have any quarrel on hand, whip, or get whipped, at once; tranquility of mind is all-important in rendering the warm bath beneficial. Walk leisurely to the establishment, and disrobe yourself with a moderate haste. In with you, and, to beguile the time, read a novel or a newspaper. In about half an hour the water will cool to near the temperature of the air, and you will have gone gradually through half a dozen climates. You will have left the torrid slowly for the temperate zone. Then let in the cold water very slowly, almost drop by drop, and in the course of twenty minutes you will find yourself in a cold bath. The pores will be closed gradually and moderately; your sensations will be exquisite during the process, and you will feel strength and elasticity in every limb. You emerge from the cold water into the warmer air; dry your body thoroughly with a coarse towel, and you feel like a new man. It is impossible for you to take a cold; if you do, you are at liberty to come and box our ears for giving you bad advice.

NELSON'S PLAYFUL DECISION.

Lord Nelson's manner, apart from duty, was universally kind and even playful to all around him; an amusing instance of which, as well as of his extreme quickness, occurred during this cruise in the Mediterranean. One bright morning, when the ship was moving about four knots an hour through a very smooth sea, everything on board being orderly and quiet, there was a sudden cry of "a man overboard!" A midshipman named Flinn, a good draughtsman, who had been sitting on deck comfortably sketching, started at the cry, and looking over the side of the ship, saw his own servant, who was no swimmer, foundering in the sea. Before Flinn's jacket could be off, the captain of the marines had thrown the man a chair through the port-hole in the ward-room, to keep him floating, and the next instant Flinn had flung himself overboard, and was swimming to the rescue. The admiral, having witnessed the whole affair from the quarter-deck, was highly delighted with the scene; and when the party, chair and all, had been hauled upon deck, he called Mr. Flinn, praised his conduct, and made him lieutenant on the spot. A loud hurra from the midshipmen, whom the incident had collected on deck, and who were throwing up their hats in honour of Flinn's good fortune, arrested Lord Nelson's attention. There was something significant in the tones of their cheer which he immediately recognised; and putting up his hands for silence, and leaning over to the crowd of midshipmen, he said, with a goodnatured smile on his face, "Stop, young gentlemen. Mr. Flinn has done a gallant thing to-day—and he has done many gallant things before—for which he has got his reward; but mind! I'll have no more making lieutenants for servants falling overboard."—*Memoirs of Dr. Scott, Nelson's Chaplain.*

## POPULAR TALES.

## ZILLAH—THE ONLY CHILD.

Various are the lessons that may be learned from what we happen to witness in our daily walks. Joy and sorrow, toil and luxury, meet the eye in rapid succession, as we traverse the streets of a great city. Scarcely has the sprightly maiden of sixteen summers gladdened our path, than it is overshadowed by the lonely widow in her garb of woe. The exhilarating effect of the rosy face and springing step of a merry child, is suddenly checked by the sight of the white hair and stooping gait of an aged man. The weary labourer and the high-born dame, may be seen side by side; all pass on their way, some to scenes of pleasure, others to those of misery.

But amidst the different objects which suggest serious reflections in the mind of an observant pedestrian, few afford a wider field for contemplation than the frequent removals, which we cannot fail to notice as we go through the several quarters of the metropolis. The upholsterer's cart, laden with costly furniture, and the humble truck which bears away the homely chattels of the working-man, have each a history connected with them. Happiness is not always packed up with the magnificence of the former; nor is discontent the invariable companion of the latter. Such were my thoughts one day when walking through one of the fine squares of London many years ago. A handsome house attracted my attention, from the circumstance of there being a large wagon at the door; and between the windows of the ground-floor were printed notices, announcing that in a few days there would be a sale. An air of sadness was visible on the countenances of domestics, as they moved to and fro with different pieces of furniture, which they deposited in the wagon; and as I stood for a moment reading the printed notice, I heard one of them say, "No, no, Will, that's not to go—it is to be sold. Master couldn't bear to see it." I looked hastily round, and beheld a pretty table—such as the French call a *bonheur du jour*—surmounted by a small bookcase, opening with glass doors, which were lined with green silk.

Now, I do not consider that it is necessary for a writer to state how he acquires his information, or collects his stories. These are the secrets of his art; and having premised this, I shall simply relate the history of the little work-table, or rather of its owner, the beautiful Zillah.

She was an only child, and, as may be supposed, a beloved one. Reared in the midst of luxury, her every wish anticipated and gratified, she grew up without the slightest idea of the necessity of practising self-control. She was generous and affectionate, intelligent and accomplished, and her sweet countenance often proved an excuse in the eyes of indulgent friends for her waywardness and self-will. Sometimes when Zillah proposed some wild scheme, her gentle mother would venture to remonstrate, but had not firmness to resist the playful embrace and merry laugh of her idolized daughter; so that the latter invariably succeeded in obtaining the fulfilment of her wishes, were they ever so extravagant. Zillah had attained her eighteenth year, and several suitors had aspired to her hand. Her parents did not attempt to control her choice, until they discovered that it had been decided in favour of an individual, whom they had frequently met in society, and whose disposition and principles were, in their opinion, ill calculated to insure her happiness.

For the first time the indulged Zillah met with opposition from her father and mother, and her lover was forbidden their house. Irritated by this unusual, and, in her estimation, harsh exercise of parental authority, the inconsiderate self-willed girl secretly left her home, and those who had so tenderly cherished her from the hour she first saw the light, and contracted a hasty marriage with one of whom she knew but little. Before her departure, she placed in the work-table above mentioned a short letter to her parents, informing them of the step she was about to take, and her determination to become the wife of Mr. —.

When the news of Zillah's flight was communicated to her mother, she was struck with grief and alarm, and for some time remained weeping over the little *bonheur du jour* with the letter in her hand. She was found in this attitude by her husband, whose indignation overpowered his paternal affection, and he declared that no intrigues should ever make him hold

any intercourse with his ungrateful child. For two long years he kept his resolution, and resisted the tears and pleadings of his wife; and at length forbade any one to mention Zillah's name in his presence. Indeed the sight of anything which had belonged to her, caused such violent paroxysms of anger, that it was alarming to witness them. The afflicted mother was therefore compelled to conceal the deep sorrow which was undermining her health, for she durst not speak of the cause of her grief. She knew that her husband mourned in secret also, although his sterner nature would not allow him to confess it; and she still cherished the hope, that by patiently yielding to his commands, he would in time consent to a reconciliation with their unhappy child.

At last some friends of the family persuaded the distressed parents to remove from their house in town, and reside in the country, trusting that a complete change of scene might be of service. It was at this juncture that the removal of the furniture, described, at the commencement of this tale, took place; and it will now be understood by the reader why the little work table was to be sold.

But it is time to speak of its once happy possessor. Immediately after her marriage, she accompanied her husband to Paris, and, for some months, the young couple appeared to be free from all care, and to be devoted to each other. Zillah's affection was true and disinterested; she had proved this, at the expense of every dutiful feeling towards her parents; but alas! that affection was unworthily bestowed.

Mr. — was proud of his youthful wife's grace and beauty, but his heart was too much absorbed by avarice to love any human being. He knew she was an only child, and reputed to be a great heiress. Seeing that she was artless and generous, he wrought upon her noble nature, by representing that his want of an adequate fortune was the sole cause of her parents' opposition to their union.

If Zillah had not been blinded by a misplaced affection, she would instantly have repelled such an unjust assertion, for she must have known that her father and mother were incapable of placing any mere worldly advantages in competition with her happiness.—Alas! she was destined soon to discover that their reasons for refusing to sanction her marriage were but too just, and that she had been deceived by empty professions of love; for when her husband found that his wife's wealthy parents persevered in refusing to hold the slightest communication with her—that letters, soliciting pardon, were returned unopened—and that the fortune he had imagined she would inherit was made over to a distant branch of the family, his conduct towards her completely changed. Then the unhappy Zillah began to experience the most cruel neglect from the only being to whom she had a right to look up for protection and tenderness: then she was left alone for hours, to weep over her filial disobedience; and when her husband found her beautiful countenance pale and altered from the effects of grief, he would coldly turn away, without uttering a word of consolation; or else he would upbraid her for making his home miserable.

It was in the second year of this most unfortunate marriage, and Zillah was sitting beside the little bed of her infant child, thinking of her once happy home, of her indulgent father and gentle mother, when the clocks of the gay city, striking the hour of midnight, recalled her wandering thoughts. She rose, and opening the window, looked out into the street, hoping to catch a glimpse of her husband, who had been absent, as usual, for many hours. All was still; the moon shed a clear placid light on every object. Zillah fixed her tearful eyes on the beautiful orb, and thought of the mansions of the blest. She prayed for strength to bear her sorrows, and humbled herself before Him who looks upon the lowly and the contrite with tender compassion.

At length the sound of carriage wheels met the ear of the anxious wife, and she soon perceived a hackney coach at the end of the street. As it approached, her heart beat violently, and an indefinite sensation of fear suddenly assailed her. The vehicle stopped at the large *porte cochere* of the house, and the porter was summoned to open the gate.

Zillah hastily closed the window, and waited tremulously for the arrival of her husband, whom she now heard slowly ascending the stairs.

When he entered the room, she was alarmed at the expression of his countenance. His eyes were swollen,

and his face deadly pale. It was evident that he was ill.

"You are suffering, dear Richard," exclaimed Zillah tenderly, for at that moment all the affectionate emotions of her young heart, which he had so often slighted and rejected, returned. "O tell me what is the matter?"

"I am ill, Zillah," replied he in a hollow voice, and taking her small hand, he pressed it against his burning forehead.

"We will have advice instantly," cried she, and immediately despatched the porter for a physician, who speedily arrived, and pronounced the patient to be laboring under the distressing symptoms of a slow fever.

For many a long day and weary night did Zillah watch by the sick-bed of her husband, nursing him with the most tender care, and forgetting all his past unkindness at the sight of his sufferings. His malady terminated fatally, and poor Zillah was left a widow, in a foreign land, and without friends; for peculiar circumstances had prevented the young couple from forming any acquaintances in Paris, who might have been useful to them. The only drop of comfort in the youthful widow's cup of sorrow was the reflection, that her husband had appreciated her affectionate attentions, and had asked her forgiveness for the troubles his selfishness had brought upon her.

Zillah mourned for her departed husband with the deepest sorrow, for she had loved him with all the disinterested tenderness of a woman's heart. She recalled the days when she first knew him, when he had gained her youthful affections by his apparent devotedness to her, and his promises of unchangeable regard. All these recollections were attended with painful thoughts of her parents, and of the desolate condition of herself and infant daughter; and it was only by resorting to the highest of all sources of consolation that she was enabled to support her heavy afflictions.

In order to obtain medical assistance, and to defray the funeral expenses, Zillah had (through the instrumentality of a worthy nurse, who had sometimes shared her long watchings) disposed of all the valuables she possessed, and she was now nearly penniless. It was with a breaking heart that she once more sat down to write to her father. Alas! the letter was returned to her through the post office; marked as it was by the ensigns of woe, it had not been opened by her parents. This circumstance almost overwhelmed her, and she gazed on her innocent child in agony of grief. In the hope that her father would relent, and send her some pecuniary aid, the afflicted widow had suffered the rent of her apartments to accumulate, and the proprietress was now impatient for payment.—She sent for her, however, and implored her to wait a little longer. The woman reluctantly consented to wait for her money, but she told the unhappy Zillah, most decidedly, that she must quit the house on the following day.

The morning came, and Zillah packed up the few articles she possessed, which principally consisted of her baby's clothes, for she had been compelled to part with most of her own, and having locked the small trunk, she seated herself upon it, and burst into tears. Those tears were such as angels rejoice to see, for they were shed by a sincere penitent. After a while, the desolate widow drew from her pocket a little bible, the gift of her beloved mother. She opened the sacred volume, and falling on her knees, read some of the blessed promises which abound in its inspired pages. Strengthened and comforted, she remained for some time in her humble attitude, her face buried in her hands. When she rose, she perceived the proprietress of the house standing gazing upon her.

The woman had entered the apartment with the view of hastening the departure of her poor lodger, but was diverted from her purpose by the sight of the widow on her knees. The timid glance which responded to her astonished gaze touched the heart of the landlady, and she said in a gentle tone, "You are well madame, I hope?"

Zillah thanked her for the inquiry, and added, pointing at the same time towards the bed, "As soon as my child awakes, I will go; but—" And here her voice failed her, for she knew not whither she should direct her steps.

The landlady turned away, and, for once, forgot her rigid maxims in her sympathy for the beautiful and



patient creature before her. At last she said, "Have you no friends, madame, in England, to whom you could write and state your situation? If you have, and would like to occupy a small room in another part of my house, you are welcome to stay here until you get an answer."

What a load seemed to be removed from poor Zillah's mind by this proposal! Gladly was it accepted, though just then she knew not to whom to write.

"And now madame," resumed the landlady, seating herself with an air of protection and good humor, "it strikes me that you might employ your talents, and so gain a little money."

"I should be glad to do so," replied Zillah, "but in what manner?"

"Give lesson in your own language, and in music," returned the proprietress; "even royal folks have so employed themselves, before now, in foreign parts."

"I am most willing," said Zillah; and it was then agreed that the widow should remove immediately to the small room, and that the landlady should endeavor to procure some pupils for her.

Zillah now felt a cheerfulness of spirit to which she had been long a stranger. She took possession of her new abode with a grateful heart, and occupied herself in arranging the humble furniture in the most commodious way, and in forming plans for the profitable employment of her time. One day, as she was dressing her little girl, singing all the while a simple English air, in order to amuse the sprightly child, the porter of the house knocked at the door of the modest apartment. The widow opened it, and the man put a letter into her hand, saying, "Forty sous, madame, if you please."

Forty sous for a letter! it must be from England," thought the agitated Zillah, and when she remembered that she had scarcely so much as that sum. The porter marked the expression of the widow's countenance; he was a kind-hearted old man, and he said rapidly, "Madame need not pay for it now; it is of no consequence, and I am in a great hurry."

He then ran down stairs as briskly as a youth of twenty, and his heart was as light too. He "would sooner lose three times the sum," he said to his wife, "than give a moment's pain to such a sweet young lady." And to the credit of his spouse be it recorded, she quite agreed with him.

"Besides," added the good woman, by way of consolation, "I do not think madame is likely to have many letters."

But we must leave the good-natured porter, and return to poor Zillah. With a trembling hand she opened the letter. It was from her mother's cousin, an aged lady, to whom the afflicted widow had written immediately after her husband's death: by some accident, Zillah's letter had wandered out of its course, and thus the answer also had been delayed. Zillah had long abandoned all hope of hearing from this venerable relative, and feared she was dead; for she felt sure that her appeal for succour would not have been left unnoticed, if it had reached the hands of her cousin. The letter which she now perused proved how justly she had appreciated the kind old lady's disposition, for it was full of tender and soothing expressions, and contained a remittance of fifty pounds, with an earnest recommendation to Zillah to return to England immediately, and take up her abode at the house of her benevolent cousin.

Zillah thought her heart would burst, from the effect of sudden joy, and she was obliged to put the letter aside for a few moments, and speak to her child, in order to recover herself. At length a flood of tears came to her relief. As she now listened to the sound of approaching footsteps, how different were her sensations to what they would have been an hour before! Then she would have dreaded lest the landlady had repented of her permission for her to remain in the house, and a thousand other vague fears would have taken possession of her sensitive mind. But now she wished to see the proprietress, to tell her the good news, to thank her for her kindness, for Zillah quite forgot that she had met with anything else from her. It was, then, with an elastic step and smiling face that she answered the summons at the door of her humble chamber; but instead of the landlady, she was greeted by a little sprightly lass, the good porter's daughter, who presented to Zillah a covered cup, saying, as she did so, "Madame begs madame will take a little chocolate; it is

very good, and maman has just made it on purpose for madame."

A bright drop rested for a moment on the long dark eyelashes of the young widow, and then it fell on the extended hand of the little French maiden as she held the cup towards her. The child possessed all the tact of her nation, and took no notice of this evidence of some strong feeling, but began to caress the infant whom Zillah held in her arms. "Ah, how pretty she is, madame," said the good-natured girl; "what sweet blue eyes she has!" Zillah smiled through her tears, and said, "Thank you, my little Angelique; and pray, tell your mother that I am much obliged to her, and that I accept her kind offering with pleasure." "But madame must take it directly, while it is quite hot," replied the child, "or it will not be so nice." So saying, she was hastily descending the stairs, when Zillah called her back, and begged that she would request the landlady to come to speak to her as soon as convenient.

When Angelique re-entered her mother's lodge, and had delivered the message intrusted to her, she added, "The lady shed tears, maman, when she took the cup out of my hand."

"Did she?" said the portress. "Poor young creature, she has heard of some fresh troubles, perhaps, in that letter; but run, tell madam that she is wanted up stairs."

The landlady soon presented herself, and Zillah communicated to her the pleasing change in her affairs.

The intelligence was received with great satisfaction; and, to do her justice, it was not merely the prospect of obtaining the payment of the money owing to herself that produced this emotion. She was really and truly pleased that Zillah was thus relieved from her troubles—for she thought only of pecuniary ones—and she apologised for the harshness she had formerly been guilty of quite as much from a sense of regret as from that of shame.

We must pass over the details of Zillah's movements, and hasten her return to her native land. Before leaving Paris, however, she had the pleasure of testifying her gratitude to the worthy porter and his wife for their sympathy in her hour of need. The poor people shed tears as they bade her adieu, and Angelique waved her handkerchief until she could no longer see the carriage.

Travelling was not so expeditious in those times as it is now, and many days elapsed before Zillah and her little Ellen found themselves in London. It was late in the evening when they arrived at their cousin Mildred's residence. The old lady left her seat at the drawing-room window, where she had been watching for them, and hastened down stairs to receive the widow and her child. No words were spoken by either party, but they clasped each other in their arms, and wept. At last Mrs Mildred disengaged herself from Zillah, and turned towards Ellen, who, attracted by the lights and bustle, was laughing and clapping her little hands.

"She is a beauty!" exclaimed cousin Mildred, taking the merry infant from the servant who held her.

"Hush," said Zillah; "do not say that; she may understand you, young as she is, and that would be dangerous."

The little girl laughed again more merrily than before; and hid her rosy face on her good cousin's shoulder. The old lady smiled affectionately, and caressed the child with great tenderness. Oh, how sweetly the voice of her kinswoman fell upon the ear of Zillah! and the sight of her fatherless child thus folded in her arms, added to her joy. But Mrs Mildred has yet much to accomplish. She had determined, as far as lay in her power, to complete the work of peace which she had commenced. Taking the arm of the trembling Zillah beneath her own, she led her to the drawing-room, where she made her partake of some refreshment, soothing her all the time with words of affection and encouragement, and answering her questions respecting her parents with tender caution. Zillah was too much excited to perceive the restraint in her good cousin's manner when speaking on the latter point; and her inquiries followed each other too rapidly to enable her to receive direct answers to all, so that in the confusion of her thoughts, she only recollected that her father and mother had left London, and were settled in the country.

Fatigued with her journey, she was glad to retire to rest early, and her benevolent kinswoman reserved any further communications until the next day.

The morning dawned, and Zillah arose refreshed and strengthened; but her heart yearned towards her parents, and she repeated the prayer she had so often offered to heaven, that she might be permitted to see them once again, and that their anger might be changed for forgiveness. Mrs Mildred entered her room while she was dressing, and after an interchange of affectionate inquiries, they descended together to breakfast. The social meal being over, they repaired to the library, which communicated with the drawing-room by folding-doors. The kind old lady placed Zillah on the sofa, and taking her hand tenderly, as she sat down beside her, said, "My love, I have an object to accomplish, in which you must assist me."

The young widow fixed her eyes anxiously on Mrs Mildred, and replied, that anything which she could do to prove her gratitude to so beloved a friend would indeed afford her great happiness.

"Well, my dear," returned her cousin, "all that will be required is a little patience and calmness. Listen, then, to what I have to say, and do not interrupt me, since, for reasons which I will explain by and by, we have but a short time for conversation. I told you, my beloved Zillah, that your parents were gone to reside in the country. Several months had elapsed since their departure from town, when I received your letter from Paris; and after I had answered it, I could not rest without making a great effort to induce your father to consent to a reconciliation with you."

"It was a deed worthy of an angel," exclaimed Zillah in a voice trembling from emotion.

"Hush, my love! let me proceed; time presses. But last night your poor spirits were unequal to bear what I had to tell. Now, attend. I knew it was useless to write to your father, for had he seen your name in the letter, he would have refused to read it; so I took post-horses, and went in person to plead your cause. On my arrival at—, your mother was not at home, but I was welcomed most kindly by your father, who probably thought my visit was the result of one of the caprices of an old woman. I was anxious not to excite my cousin, but I thought it advisable to disclose the object of my sudden appearance at once, trusting to Providence for success. Taking his hand in mine, then—just as I hold yours now, dear Zillah—I said, 'Cousin, she is a widow, in distress, in a foreign land. I felt your father's hand tremble, and looking into his face, saw that it was pale as a marble statue. I then ventured to continue in a low voice, 'Forgive her, cousin; she is penitent.' 'You spoke truth!' exclaimed Zillah passionately. 'God knows I am penitent!'

"Stop, my dear, our time is so very short," interrupted the old lady.

Zillah wondered why they should be so extremely pressed for time; but she was too anxious to hear the rest to make any further remark.

Mrs Mildred proceeded: "I waited for your father to speak, and at last the hard struggle between paternal love and long-indulged anger terminated. The former triumphed. He rushed from the room, whilst loud sobs burst from his breast. I heard his groans as he paced the apartment above. Do not speak," added the kind narrator, as she saw that Zillah was again going to give utterance to her feelings. "We have no time; here, love, take a little wine; you look faint."

It was true. Poor Zillah could scarcely support herself. At last she said, "Go on, dear kind friend." "I must now be brief," resumed Mrs Mildred; "suffice it to say, that your father forgave you, my dear cousin; your mother had long ago done so; and when they both found that I had already seen to beg you would return immediately to your native land, their joy was great. Your gentle mother seemed to gain new life from the idea of seeing you and your infant; for, by degrees, I told them all about you. And now, my love, tell me, do you feel equal to a meeting with those dear parents from whom you have been so long separated?"

"Oh yes!" said Zillah weeping. "Oh, how I wish they were here!"

Just then a carriage drove up to the house; but Mrs Mildred desired Zillah to remain quietly where she was, as she had given orders that they should not be disturbed. There was, however, a sound of feet on the stairs, and the old lady seemed agitated. The door of the adjoining room was opened, and some

sons entered. Zillah was so absorbed, however, in her own feelings, that although she heard these movements, she was, as it were, unconscious of them. Mrs. Mildred kissed her forehead, and then, saying that she would return in a few minutes, left the library.

The widow remained for a short space still engrossed by her own thoughts. At last a voice, proceeding from the drawing-room, startled her. The tones were those she had heard in her childhood; they were her mother's gentle accents! Transfixed to the spot, Zillah stood in the middle of the room—her hands pressed against her beating heart, and her beautiful head bent forward in the attitude of listening. Thus was she found by Mrs. Mildred, who entered, leading the little Ellen by the hand. The child ran to her mother caught hold of her robe with her tiny fingers. This action recalled Zillah to herself; and taking up the astonished infant, she cried, "Cousin, they are there! Oh, let me see them! My child will plead for me."

"You shall see them, dearest Zillah," said the benevolent old lady, opening the folding door, and the parents and child were soon in each other's arms.

Forgiveness and penitence marked that meeting, and sorrow was soothed by the voice of affection. Tears fell abundantly, but they consoled and relieved the heart. The little Ellen was caressed in her turn, and her young mother smiled through her tears, when she heard her own beloved parents express their admiration of her infantine beauty. But with these joyous feelings sad recollections were mingled. Zillah thought of her husband, whom she had so much loved, and for whose sake she had suffered so severely. She could have wished that he, too, had been spared to acknowledge his errors to her parents, and to receive their pardon. These beloved relatives guessed the thoughts which were passing through her mind, and they spoke indulgently of the dead, avoiding all allusions to his errors. Mrs. Mildred had retired from the affecting scene, and was weeping for joy in the next room. Her heart was all kindness, another feelings as unscrupulous as those of a child. She was now summoned to join those who owed their present happiness to her. It was soon settled that cousin Mildred's society was essential comfort, and that they never could be separated from her. A few weeks, therefore, after this happy meeting, the whole family went into the country, where they passed the remainder of their days in peace, Zillah devoting herself to the comfort of her beloved parents and cousin, and thus endeavouring to atone for the many sorrows of which she had been the cause.

## MISCELLANY.

### CHRONOLOGICAL UTILITY OF ECLIPSES.

The dates of historical events have been often rendered uncertain, or have been actually displaced by the errors of contemporary writers, by those of their transcribers, and by various other accidents. If, however, the annals of nations had been constantly associated with astronomical observations, or, above all, with celestial phenomena, the recurrences of which have been calculated with precision, we should have a certain number of fixed points to which we could refer the principal historical events of past ages. Even if uncertainty existed of the precise epoch at which important circumstances happened, such observations would serve to confine their date between two eclipses, and thus bring them near to the true time. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, certain astronomers calculated all the eclipses which had taken place since the commencement of the Christian era; and to render their labors still more useful to future generations, they advanced their calculations so as to include the year 2000. This was a suggestion to annalists to conform the chronological order of their narratives by the testimony of contemporaneous celestial events. The Chinese always adopted this precaution; hence their chronology is more authentic than that of any other nation.

There are some circumstances, indeed, upon which eclipses exercise a greater or less influence, and which it is possible to verify by tracing the date and peculiarities of the heavenly phenomena. Thus, for instance before examining if it be true that the terrors inspired by a total eclipse of the sun was the chief cause of Lewis V.'s death, it is necessary to seek for the date

of the eclipse. This we find to be May 840, the exact month and year at which the historians of the time fix the death of the French king.

### ORTOLANS.

The ortolan, so much esteemed by epicures for the delicacy of its flesh, is widely distributed over most temperate regions. In Europe its principal habitation is Italy and the south, though during summer it is to be found in many of the central and northern countries. It is a small bird, little larger than a house-sparrow, and when properly fed, for which purpose there are large establishments in Italy, it forms "carne squista," a delicious morsel. Perhaps the greatest refinement in the science of fattening is exhibited in the conduct of the ortolan establishments, the theory and principles of which are thus described by Dr. Lyon Playfair, the pupil of Liebig:—It is the fat of this bird which is so delicious; but it has a peculiar habit of feeding, which is opposed to its rapid fattening—this is, that it feeds only at the rising of the sun. Yet this peculiarity has not proved an insurmountable obstacle to the Italian gourmands. The ortolans are placed in a warm chamber, perfectly dark, with only one aperture in the wall. Their food is scattered over the floor of the chamber. At a certain hour in the morning, the keeper of the birds places a lantern in the office of the wall; the dim light thrown by the lantern on the floor of the apartment induces the ortolans to believe that the sun is about to rise, and they greedily consume the food upon the floor. More food is now scattered over it, and the lantern is withdrawn. The ortolans, rather surprised at the shortness of the day, think it their duty to fall asleep as night has spread his sable mantle around them. During sleep, little of the food being expended in the production of force, most of it goes to the formation of muscle and fat. After they have been allowed to repose for one or two hours, in order to complete the digestion of the food taken, their keeper again exhibits the lantern through the aperture. The rising sun a second time illuminates the apartment, and the birds, awaking from their slumber, apply themselves voraciously to the food on the floor; after having discussed which, they are again enveloped in darkness. Thus the sun is made to shed its rising rays into the chamber four or five times every day, and as many nights follow its transitory beams. The ortolans thus treated become like little balls of fat in a few days.

### HYPOCRISY OF FASHION.

#### THE PROCESS OF SINGING A SONG.

"The young lady, on being led to the piano, first throws a timid glance round the room—ostensibly to evince a gentle confusion—in reality, to see who is looking at her. She then observes to the mistress of the house, 'that she is not in very good voice, having a slight cold,' which she confirms by a faint sound, something between a sigh, a smile, and a single-knock cough. The hostess replies, 'Oh, but you always sing so delightfully.' The young lady answers, 'that she is certain she cannot this evening;' to strengthen which opinion, she makes some young gentleman exceedingly joyous by giving him her *bouquet* to hold; and drawing off her gloves in the most approved style, tucks them behind one of the candlesticks, together with her filmy handkerchief, in such a fashion, that its deep-laced border, or embroidered name, may be seen to the best advantage.

The top of the piano, which had been opened for the quadrilles, is then shut down by an active gentleman, who pinches his fingers in the attempt; the musicians form a series of dissolving views, and disappear no one knows where, nor ever will; and the young lady takes her place at the piano. As she plays, the chords of the key she is about to luxuriate in, everybody is not perfectly silent, so she finds the music stool is too high, or too low, or something of the kind, and the pedals appear exceedingly difficult to be found. At length everything being still, she plays the symphony again, and then smiling at the hostess, and saying, 'that she is certain she shall break down,' brings out the opening note of a recitative, which makes the drops of the chandelier vibrate again, and silences a couple who are whispering all sorts of soft nothings on a cushion in the back drawing-room."

#### THE END OF AN EVENING PARTY.

"About a quarter to three, the mistress becomes

rather nervous, instituting a mental calculation as to how long the decreasing wax-candles will burn before they set the green ornaments on fire; and she also sees that one of the chandeliers, which has been turned up three times by a tall gentleman, still looks fearfully going-outish through its groundglass shade. But her politeness never forsake her; and when, to her inexpressible joy, she sees Mr and Miss Chamberlayne advance to bid adieu, she says, 'Oh! but you must not think of going yet—it is so very early!' and Miss Chamberlayne simpers and replies, 'Oh no; indeed it's very late, and I am sure you must be exceedingly fatigued with your exertions;' and then a young gentleman, who is engaged to Miss Chamberlayne for the next quadrille, says she must stay, and Mr Chamberlayne does not see the necessity, with which idea the hostess inwardly coincides, although she says, 'There, Mr Chamberlayne, you see it is of no use to go yet,' as his daughter walks off with her partner, and the old gentleman remains at the door until the set is finished, in a state of extreme fidget.

At length the evening draws towards its conclusion. The man at the piano, who has been up every evening, except Sundays, for the last six weeks until four and five o'clock, has played the whole of the last quadrille with his eyes shut; and the cornet-piston would long ere this have dropped fast asleep had he not kept himself on the alert by the noise of his own instrument. And yet so indefatigable are some of the guests, that when their number is reduced to twenty, and half the lights have disappeared, the very joyous gentleman with his hair curled skips across the room, and intreats Mr Lejbury to form one for the Caledonians. But he has quite exhausted all his powers of dancing; and having paid his departing respects to the lady of the house, he walks down stairs, labouring under some insane expectation of finding his own hat, or madly deeming that the ticket pinned upon it corresponds with the one in his waistcoat-pocket."

### STANHOPE'S ROOFING COMPOSITION.

A description of the composition invented by Lord Stanhope, and used by the late Mr. Nash, for covering the newly flat fire-proof roofs of Buckingham Palace, was read before a recent meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by W. P. Hogg. The mixture is described as being composed of Stockholm tar, dried chalk in powder, and sifted sand, in the proportion of three gallons of tar to two bushels of chalk and one bushel of sand, the whole being well boiled and mixed together in an iron pot. It is laid on in a fluid state, in two separate coats, each about three-eighths of an inch in thickness, squared slates being embedded in the upper coat, allowing the mixture to flush up between the joints the whole thickness of the two coats, and the slates being about an inch. The object in imbedding the slates in the composition, is to prevent its becoming softened by the heat of the sun, and sliding down to the lower part of the roof, an inclination being given of only one inch and a-half in ten feet, which is sufficient to carry off the water, when the work is carefully executed. One gutter, or water course, is made as near to the centre as possible, in order to prevent any tendency to shrink from the walls, and also that the repairs, when required, may be the more readily effected. It is stated, that after a fall of snow, it is not necessary to throw it from the roof, but merely to open a channel along the water-course, and that no overflowing has ever occurred; whereas with metal roofs it is necessary to throw off the whole of the snow on the first indication of a thaw. These roofs have been found to prevent the spreading of fires; and it is stated that on one occasion, to test their inflammability, Mr. Nash had a bonfire of tar barrels lighted on the roof of Cowes Castle. Another advantage is stated to be the facility of repair which the composition offers, as, if a leak occurs, it can be sealed and rendered perfectly water-tight by passing a hot iron over it;—and when taken up, the mixture can be remelted and used again. The author proposes to obviate the disadvantage of the present weight of these roofs by building single brick walls at given distances, to carry slates, upon which the composition should be laid, instead of filling the spanrels of the arches with solid materials, as has been hitherto the custom. The durability of the material, Mr. Hogg contends, has been fully proved at Lord Palmerston's house, which was covered with the composition in 1807; Lord Berwick's in 1810; Sir James Dughan's, in 1812; the Pavilion



at Brighton, in 1816; and 1823; and nearly the whole of Buckingham Palace, in 1826 and 1829; the latter roofs are stated to be in perfect order at the present time, and have scarcely demanded any repairs since their completion.

PURE AND INEXPENSIVE PLEASURES.

It has often been said, but cannot be too often repeated, that there is no such source of enjoyment as an innocent, pure and simple mind, ready to enter into every passing amusement, and to cull every flower, however humble, that may strewn the path of life—How mistaken the notion that happiness consist in fuss, splendour, and noise, and in splendour rather than in cheap recreations! but how much greater is the delusion that the transitory delirium of intemperance can compensate the loss of innocence and simplicity of mind, which are necessary to give relish to all natural enjoyments! Take, for instance, the pleasure to be derived from the contemplation of nature in all its various forms. Can we conceive any source of gratification more accessible, more permanent, more free from immediate pain or ultimate evil! Wherever men are brought together, whether for business or pleasure, there is always the possibility of something disagreeable, from the clashing of opinions or interests, the difference of tastes, the varieties of humour, or simply the contrast of position. Since inequality must always exist, there will always be inferiors who may feel disagreeably humbled in the presence of their superiors.—But in the presence of nature, we are free from all these causes of annoyance, for she has neither opinions nor interests, tastes nor whims, pride nor affections.—She is indeed a loving mother, for she calls upon her children to come and drain her treasures and be satisfied—treasures that contain no alloy, and require no alloy, and require neither bolt nor bar; which are gathered without present pain, and enjoyed without future sorrow.

Oh, nature! a' thy shows and forms  
To feeling, pensive hearts has charms,  
Whether the kindly summer warms  
With life and light;  
Or winter howls in dusky storms  
The lang dark night.

But rarely are the votaries of intemperance susceptible of pleasures such as these. As well might we suppose that a palate long used to high dressed dishes should relish simple fare, as that a mind given up to dissipation should feel the charms of nature, and conceive the luxury of contemplation.—*Ramsey's Inquiry into the Principles of Human Happiness.*

MASONIC REGISTER--DECEMBER.

A painful indisposition of a fortnight, has delayed the appearance of this No. beyond the time intended: As soon as practicable hereafter, the paper will be issued the first of each month:

POST OFFICE REFORM.—There is perhaps no so great an evil, existing in our government, at this time, as the present oppressive rates of postage. Year after year, have these unjust exactions been made; and the probability is that they will continue to exist, until the end of time, unless the People rise en masse, and insist upon the necessary reformation. Public feeling has been very much disappointed in the tame report of the Post Master General, on this subject.—With the most conclusive evidence of public opinion—the glaring evidence of the laws evaded, and the practical exhibition of the feasibility of a reduced system in Great Britain, it was fondly anticipated that that officer would have taken a stand with public opinion, and suggested some relief from the onerous burthens, which all classes of the community are now laboring under: The following article from Mr Greeley, editor of the Tribune, is but one of the many commentaries on the reasons why the poor of the land must be deprived of the blessings of an interchange of communication, or be taxed beyond their ability to sustain the "Department."

This morning the members found on their desks some five or more copies each of a Document of nearly a thousand pages from the Post-Master General, embodying a statement of all the offers for Mail Service for the year 1842, specifying those which were accepted. For printing this document—for an extra number of which I can imagine no possible use,—the Treasury has doubtless suffered at least three thousand dollars, being fully \$2,000 thrown away; and now the Post-Office itself—or rather, the payers of Postage—must stand the next infliction. Here is something like a ton of useless matter, probably equal to the full weight of the whole Letter Mails to-day passing over all the routes through

the Union. These documents, having been addressed by the Hon. Members with "Free—Tom. Tompkins, M. C." tacked on, are now being carried out of the House by arms-full and bags full into the Congressional Post Office, whence they will be transported at another charge to the Government in the City Post Office. There the Government will stop paying on them, and put the rest of the load on the Business of the Country,—on the Poor and un distinguished, who are hardly known to M. C.'s except at Elections—on the widow who receives a few dollars by Mail from her son at work away from her or just returned from sea to a distant port. The hod carrier, the boatman, the sick among strangers, who receives some pittance of his hard earnings through the Mail or writes a letter to his friend or his creditor, must pay twice what he ought for the carriage, in order that this mountain of spoiled paper may be sent at free cost to men who will hardly consider it worth the nothing it costs them! And this flagrant abuse is likely to be still further perpetuated in this beautiful land of Republican Equality.

Friends of Post-Office Reform! I assure you, after extensive inquiry and observation, that you must work if you desire any essential reduction of your useless burdens at this Session. The Department is against you—the private interest and personal consequence of the Members of Congress are against you: It is easy and gratifying to each to write "Free—M. C." on a mass of every thing, and send it to every body whose name he knows; and this prerogative will not be relinquished until the People and the Press speak out—earnestly, forcibly, frequently. Yet, without this, we can have no adequate, satisfactory reduction of Postage: The Post-office must support itself—it will do so at very low Rates of Postage if every thing transmitted pays its shares. But now the persons who receive letters and papers through the Mails are obliged to pay the cost of all the vast Correspondence of the Government, and then of carrying letters and documents free of cost to every body who can get the frank of a Member of Congress, Postmaster or other franking functionary thereon. Friends of Reform! awake!

The reduction of the present rates of postage, is an object to be desired by every man in the United States, and we do earnestly hope that every Town, Village and Hamlet, in the Union will have petitions prepared, circulated, and forwarded to Congress, until the evil complained of, is remedied. If the postage is adapted to the just standard, and abuses are lopped off, there can be no doubt but that the increase in correspondence will amount to five fold, besides, effectually closing the door to the almost universal evasion of the laws. At all events, the Government is bound to regard the wishes of the people by giving the subject a fair trial. If upon experience, the change does not work well, it can be put back again. Deluge Congress with petitions.

TO THE OFFICERS OF LODGES.

We commence with this No. the publication of the officers of the several subordinate Lodges, throughout the United States, which will be continued, as they come to hand. It will tend towards producing a fraternal intercourse among the various Lodges, as regards officers, location, and time of meeting. It is expected, when such communications are sent, that they will be free of postage, unless they are embraced in a printed form.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Our worthy and ingenious townsman, John Iggett, has recently patented an improvement for the laying on of Metallic Roofs, for houses, which must ultimately come into general use.—The advantages gained by his improvement, over that of the old plan, is that these roofs are so constructed, that expansion or contraction has no power in making them leak; frost or heat having no effect on the seams which are so made by machinery, that a ridge is formed which is opened or shut, to meet any required tenacity of the weather. In order to allow the roof to act for itself, no nails or other fastening is used, except on the ends of the building. Another advantage gained by this improvement, is to be found in the fact, that roofs of any required pitch can be laid equally well. In the old plan, we understand that it is very difficult to lay a roof over two inches to the foot, and then it is liable to be more or less affected by the weather in contraction or expansion, because as the seams are soldered, heat or cold must necessarily crack them and produce a leak.

Captain Iggett, has already tested his improvement, to the entire satisfaction of several of our most eminent citizens, in the use of his roof on their buildings, and we have no doubt, that our master builders will avail themselves of this improvement in the construction of

their buildings. Those of our citizens, who may feel interested in this improvement can examine the roof on the Rev. Mr. Cooper's buildings in Green street, and on John W. Ford's, Esq., Broadway.

MASONIC ELECTIONS IN ALBANY.

- TEMPLE CHAPTER, NO. 5.  
 Jon. Eight, H. Priest, Wm. Ferguson, }  
 L. G. Hoffman, K. John Iggett, } M. Veils,  
 John. M. Hughes, S. F. Finnegan, }  
 Richard Parr, C. H. G. Young, Sec'y  
 Henry Smith, R. A. C. Alex. Gray, Treas  
 John O. Cole, P. S. A. Sickles, Tyler
- MASTER'S LODGE, NO. 2.  
 Jon. Eight, Master, T. R. Beck, Treas.  
 Wm. Bay, S. W. H. H. Hickey, Sec'y  
 Wm. Seymour, J. W. J. A. Wing, } Stewards  
 J. S. VanRensselaer, S.D. J. W. Bay, }  
 C. A. Ten Eyck, J. D.
- MOUNT VERNON LODGE, NO. 3.  
 J. M. Hughes, Master, E. Vanderlip, jr. Sec'y  
 L. G. Hoffman, S. W. Richard Parr, S. D.  
 Rich'd Lovell, J. W. D. A. Hawley, J. D.  
 Alex. Gray, Treas. A. Sickles, Tyler
- TEMPLE LODGE, NO. 14.  
 T. D. James, W. Master, Jas. Dickson, Treas.  
 Geo. Cummings, S. W. F. Finnegan, S. D.  
 B. Thomas, S. W. John Iggett, J. D.  
 F. Ingmire, Secretary,
- WASHINGTON LODGE, NO. 85  
 Geo. Young, W. Master, John Hill, S. D.  
 Moses Schloss, S. W. Wm. W. Power, J. D.  
 Thos. Quinn, jr., J. W. Thos. Covell, and  
 John A. Sickles, Sec'y. Michael Seward, Stewards.  
 G. T. Bratt, Treas. J. G. Williamson, Tyler.

ENGRAVING.—Those of our readers in this vicinity who may desire the services of an excellent artist, in this line, can do no better than to employ young Oas, of the Exchange.

Engraving is undoubtedly the most ancient of all the arts of design; and its utility and value are not justly appreciated. It may truly be called the great disseminator of information, for it impresses facts upon the memory, in a manner more lasting, than can possibly be done by letter press description. The record of the historian, and the song of the poet—the theory and truth of the philosopher, and the delineations of the biographer, may all be laid before the child, or the adult; but without the engraver's art, his notions of all that they have severally described, are vague and inconclusive. It is to the graphic art that the poor man owes his knowledge of the form of things abroad, whither his circumstances will not permit him to go; and it operates as a mighty lever in raising the mass to an elevated standard of knowledge, unattainable by any other power.

A HARD CASE.—The Lowville Journal, says that a young man who gives his name as Horace Holt, has been arrested for passing counterfeit money: On searching him, upwards of \$100 had money was found on him, which he says he obtained in the following manner: He started from Litchfield, Connecticut, on a peddling excursion—that while in the town of Otseck Chenango county, he met in the road a man with a horse which he desired to sell, and that after bargaining with him for a short time he closed a bargain, giving \$40 for the horse—that he attached the horse to his wagon, and had not proceeded far when he met another man who wished to purchase a horse, and who finally paid him \$80 for him, and also purchased a quantity of silver and other spoons, the whole amounting to more than \$100, for which he was paid in the money found on him:

From the young man's appearance, there appears to be a probability in his story; and we hope the press will give currency to the facts, in order to save him, if innocent. At present, he is in a fair way not only of being deprived of his property, but also of being sent to State prison.

CONGRESSIONAL DIGNITY.—There has been quite a scene on the floor of Congress, in relation to the printing of the President's Message, on motion of Mr Frick, to publish 5000 extra copies in the German language. Mr Silldell desired 1000 copies in French. This opened the door to bedlam, and various amendments were offered to print the Message, in Choctaw, native Irish, Ojibway, Low Dutch, Cherokee, &c. &c., until the "boys" getting tired of the fun, agreed to lay the whole subject on the table.

ENGRAVING  
 ENGRAVING

N. ORR, having established himself in the above business, is now prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, at a moderate compensation and with undeviating punctuality.  
 Room, No. 4 THIRD FLOOR, EXCHANGE, ALBANY

POETRY.



A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

BY C. C. MOORE.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house,  
Not a creature was stirring not even a mouse;  
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,  
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;  
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,  
While visions of sugar-plums danced o'er their heads;  
And mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,  
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap—  
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,  
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter:  
A view to the window I flew like a flash,  
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash;  
The moon on the breast of new fallen snow,  
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below;  
When what to my wandering eyes should appear,  
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,  
With a little old driver so lively and quick,  
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.

More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,  
And he whistled and shouted, and called them by name;  
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now,  
Nixen!  
On! Comet, on! Cupid, on! Donder and Blixen—  
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!  
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away all!"  
As leaves that before the hurricane fly  
When they meet with an obstacle mount to the sky,  
So up to the housetop the coursers they flew,  
With a sleigh full of toys—and St. Nicholas too.  
And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof,  
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.  
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,  
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.

He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,  
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;  
A bundle of toys he had slung on his back,  
And he look'd like a pedlar just opening his pack.  
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry!  
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;  
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow;  
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow.  
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,  
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.  
He had a broad face and a round little belly,  
That shook when he laughed like a bowl full of jelly.  
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf.  
And I laughed when I saw him in spite of myself.  
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,  
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.  
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,  
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,  
And laying his finger aside of his nose,  
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.  
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,  
And away they all flew, like the down of a thistle.  
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight:  
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night!"

THE RICH AND POOR MAN'S SON.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The rich man's son inherits lands,  
And piles of brick, and stone, and gold,  
And he inherits soft, white hands,  
And tender flesh that fears the cold,  
Nor dares to wear a garment old:  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
One would not care to hold in fee.  
  
The rich man's son inherits cares;  
The bank may break, the factory burn,  
Some breath may burst his bubble shares,  
And soft, white hands would hardly earn  
A living that would suit his turn;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
One would not care to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?  
Stout muscles and a sinewy heart,  
A hardy frame, a harrier spirit;  
King of two hands, he does his part  
In every useful toil and art;

A heritage, it seems to me,  
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?  
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things,  
A rank adjudged by toil-worn merit,  
Content that from employment springs,  
A heart that in his labor sings;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?  
A patience learned by being poor,  
Courage, if sorrow come, to bear it,  
A fellow-felling that is sure  
To make the outcast bless his door;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
A king might wish to hold in fee.

O, rich man's son, there is a toil  
That with all others level stands;  
Large charity doth never soil,  
But only whiten, soft, white hands;  
This is the best crop from thy lands;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

Oh, poor man's son, scorn not thy state,  
There is worse weariness than thine,  
In merely being rich and great;  
Work only makes the soul to shine,  
And makes rest fragrant and benign;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Both heirs to some six feet of sod,  
Are equal in the earth at last;  
Both children of the same dear God;  
Prove title to your heirship vast  
By record of a well filled pad:  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
Well worth a life to hold in fee.

SPEAK NOT A BITTER WORD

Wouldst thou that a wanderer reclaim,  
A wild and reckless spirit tame;  
Check the warm flow of youthful blood,  
And lead a lost one back to God!  
Pause, if thy spirit's wrath be stirred—  
Speak not to him a bitter word may be  
The stamp that seals his destiny.

If widely he hath gone astray,  
And dark excess hath marked his way;  
'Tis pitiful, but yet beware,  
Reform must come with kindly care—  
Forbid thy parting lips to move,  
Save in the gentle tones of love;  
Though sadly his young heart hath erred  
Speak not to him a bitter word.

The lowering frown he will not bear,  
The venom'd chiding will not hear;  
The ardent spirit will not brook  
The stinging tongue of sharp rebuke—  
Thou wouldst not goad the restless steed,  
To calm his fire and check his speed;  
Then let not angry tones be heard—  
Speak not to him a bitter word.

Go kindly to him—make him feel  
Your heart yearns deeply for his weal;  
Tell him of dangers thick that lay  
Around his 'widely devious way.'  
So shall thou win him back  
From pleasure's smooth, seductive track,  
And warning thou hast mildly given  
May guide the wanderer up to heaven.

WHAT DOST THOU WHISPER, MURMURING SHELL?

BY MISS CAMILLA TOULMIN.

What does thou whisper murmuring shell?  
Child of the fathomless dark sea,  
Thou canst great Ocean's secrets tell;  
Oh then proclaim thy love to me!  
Teach me the language of thy tongue;  
What would thy cold lips reveal?  
All the dread mysteries thou hast known,  
Oh not for ever thus conceal!  
What dost thou whisper, murmuring shell?  
Wouldst thou dread Ocean's secrets tell?

Bear'st thou unto some heart bereaved  
A message, that from parting breath  
Thy apt and ready form received,  
Ere Beauty found her bridegroom Death?  
Or didst thou leave the wide domain,  
And thy bright home in coral cave,  
To echo Man's shrill cry of pain,  
Ere life was vanquished by the woe?  
What dost thou whisper, murmuring shell?  
Wouldst thou dread Ocean's secrets tell?

REGISTER OF OFFICERS,  
WITH THE TIME OF MEETING

OF THE SEVERAL LODGES OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington Lodge, No. 1 J. C. Davis, Sec'y.  
Saturday eve. 2nd Monday. T. H. Berry, Treas.  
Josiah Gayle, Jr. Master. J. C. Hunton, S. D.  
Augustus Hall, S. W. A. F. Bowen, J. D.  
Jacob Blain, J. W. J. S. Bowen, Tyler.  
Benjamin S. Keiser, Sec'y. Daviess Lodge, Lexington.  
John McCracken, Treas. Meets 2nd Mondays.  
John Lewis, S. Deacon. G. W. Dozier, Master,  
Richard Smith, J. Deacon. L. P. Young, S. W.  
J. F. Zimmerman, Tyler. C. C. Rogers, J. W.  
Hiram Lodge, Frankfort. W. H. Rainey, Sec'y.  
Meetings, 4th Monday. C. W. Cloud, Treas.  
E. H. Watson, Master. John West, S. D.  
Wm. H. Watson, S. W. T. H. Litch, J. D.  
Wm. T. Herndon, Sec'y. G. P. Richardson, Tyler.  
Richard Knott, Treas. Montgomery Lodge,  
George Stealy, S. D. Mount Sterling.  
John W. Pruett, J. D. Meet Sat. pre. full moon.  
Chas. N. Johnson, Tyler. John C. Hardy, Master.  
Sol'm's Lodge, Shelbyville. G. A. Robertson, S. W.  
Meets 2nd Monday. George R. Smith, J. W.  
R. B. Winlock, Master. J. S. Patterson, Sec'y.  
Wm. D. Bowland, S. W. Charles Gilkey, Treas.  
Abraham J. Clay, J. W. R. M. Hathaway, S. D.  
T. J. Thompson, Treas. B. Mitchell, J. D.  
J. L. Silcox, Secretary. C. Dorman, Tyler.  
G. W. Johnston, S. D. Allen Lodge, Glasgow.  
Thomas Todd, J. D. Meets 1st Thursdays.  
Henry Burnett, Tyler. B. N. Crump, Master,  
Abraham L. Louisville. J. P. Bates, S. W.  
Meets 2nd & 4th Thursdays. W. C. Whitest, J. W.  
J. C. Davis, Master. Wm. Garnett, Secretary,  
Julius C. Howard, S. W. C. A. Snoddy, Treas.  
James E. Cable, J. W. R. C. Hall, S. D.  
J. V. McBurnie, Sec'y. R. C. Logan, J. D.  
B. Williams, Treas. C. P. Taylor, Tyler.  
Sylvester Thomas, S. D. Josiah Moss, Steward.  
John W. Desha, J. D. Richmond Lodge, Rich-  
A. D. Ehrich, Tyler. mond.  
Jerusalem L. Henderson. Meets 2nd Tuesdays.  
E. H. Hopkins, Master. Richard Buntin, Master,  
J. D. Anderson, S. W. James Lawrence, S. W.  
Wm. Soaper, J. W. John Scott, J. W.  
B. M. Winston, Secretary. James A. Harris, Sec'y.  
Owen Glass, Treas. John Miller, Treas.  
P. B. Mathews, S. D. James W. Clark, S. D.  
John P. Wilson, J. D. Thomas J. Gordon, J. D.  
M. Morgan, Tyler. B. E. Kelly, Tyler.  
Mt. Vernon Lodge, George- Hopkinsville Lodge, Hop-  
town. kinsville.  
Meets 3d Monday. Meets 2nd Mondays.  
J. P. Cullen, Master. James Moore, Master,  
H. P. Haun, S. W. Rufus K. Latham, S. W.  
Wm. J. Spoon, J. W. James F. Buckner, J. W.  
W. T. V. Bradford, Sec'y. L. Lindsay, Sec'y.  
W. C. Webb, Treas. James Ducker, Treas.  
W. F. Gano, S. D. Thomas M. Buck, S. D.  
D. O. Newbold, J. D. H. Ashford, J. D.  
S. Godey, Tyler. Amity Lodge, Millersburg.  
Paris Union Lodge, Paris. Meets 3d Saturdays.  
Meets 2nd Monday. W. J. Holliday, Master,  
T. W. Owens, Master. H. R. Conway, S. W.  
S. L. Dearborne, S. W. Eli Leuba, J. W.  
Jesse P. Kerne, J. W. S. C. Trotter, Sec'y.  
Francis W. Major, Sec'y. J. Kenner, Treas.  
C. Talbott, Treasurer. S. McKee, S. D.  
John C. Snyder, S. D. C. Mullins, J. D.  
John C. Leeds, J. D. J. D. Barnett, Tyler.  
G. W. Snyder, Tyler. Land Mark Lodge, No. 41,  
St. Andrew's Lodge, Cyn- Versailles.  
thiana. Meets 1st Mondays.  
Meets 2nd Mondays. T. U. Kinkad, Master,  
Thomas Ware, Master. Eli Long, S. W.  
Jesse Henry, S. W. S. A. Ireland, J. W.  
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P. Wherritt, Sec'y. C. Norwood, Treas.  
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